

of my fervent wishes. In the sentiment which I shall presently offer, they are indeed comprehended. For the welfare of this City is indissolubly associated with that of our Union, and the preservation of our liberty. I request permission to propose.

Let us never despair of the American Republic.

#### LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

The ship London Packet, Capt. Hunt, has arrived at Boston, having left London on the 20th January, and comes on the 31st. She brings London papers to the evening of the 27th of January. Our last London advices were to the 23d.

Forty vessels from Sinope, laden with corn, were driven by storms on to the Asiatic coast, and had not reached Constantinople.

Dates from Odessa to the third of January, mention that the winter had set in with great severity. The sea was frozen as far as the eye could reach, and no vessels could depart or enter the port.

The blockade of the Dardanelles is limited to grain cargoes—not a single ship with corn had arrived in the Archipelago.

The great had been severe in Great Britain. In the Thames great alarm had been produced. In the lower Pool the shipping were driven from their moorings by large bodies of floating ice. From the 21st to the 28th January not a single vessel had departed from the river. Many small vessels were damaged, sunk, &c. The watermen were unable to leave the respective stairs.

Great quantities of snow had fallen in Spain, and the mails were detained.

Private letters from Lisbon to the 10th January, give an account of the failure of a plot to overturn the throne of Don Miguel, which was to have taken place on the night of the 9th. Brig. Gen. Moreira is said to have been concerned, and is a prisoner, with other officers.

Don Miguel had ordered a squadron to sail to intercept the refugees which lately left England, and to burn and destroy them all. A proclamation was circulating in Lisbon calling on all true loyalists to rally around Donna Carlotta, the Queen Mother, during the illness of Don Miguel, who had so far recovered as to hold a drawing room on the 9th of Jan.

The Courier of the 26th, announces, positively, the appointment of the Duke of Northumberland to the Lord Lieutenantcy of Ireland. The King was coming from Windsor, for the meeting of Parliament. The Duke was presented to the King, for leave-taking, on the 2d of February, and would take his departure for Ireland on the 4th.

France.—According to the Paris Moniteur of the 24th Jan. an ordinance had been promulgated for the increase of the French Navy. It is to consist of 12 vice admirals, 24 rear admirals, 110 captains of ships of the line, (1st and 2d class,) 180 captains of frigates, 400 lieutenants &c.

The Courier, arrived at Marseilles on the 16th from the Morea, with French troops. She belonged to the first convoy. The rest of the troops would follow in about two months. Col. Fabry had arrived out, and had confirmed the report that the French government had placed at his disposal 500,000 francs per month.

The Courier stated that the number of French troops, sick and convalescent, returning from Morea, is very great. The Galea-ton frigate alone had 500 on board when she touched at Toulon, and the rest filled many transports, which she was conveying to Marseilles.

From the Seat of War.—Advices from Odessa, are to the 3d of January. The winter was unusually severe. The Grand Vizier and the whole army were (Dec. 25) between Aidos and Shumla, in cantonments, the rigor of the winter admitting of no active operations. Tahir Pacha, who commanded part of the Turkish fleet at the battle of Navarin, had received order to march part of the forces assembling at Adrianople to the Danube, whither Tehahan Ogloze had proceeded before with the Asiatic cavalry. Large reinforcements had been sent to Erzerum. Hussein Pacha has been succeeded at Choumla by Hulei Pech, and was on his way to take the command of the camp at Adrianople. The Sultan was still at Ramin Thelick. The most urgent commands continue to be sent for armaments to Asia; and the Porte will make a great display of force in the spring.

Down to the 26th Dec. the greatest tranquility reigned at Constantinople. The roads on the frontiers of Turkey were said to be covered with snow to the depth of from four to five feet.

Private letters from Vienna, received in London Jan. 26th, express the opinion that another campaign between Russia and Turkey will be prevented.

#### NEW-YORK, March 20.

Rowland Stephenson.—This man, whose conduct has excited such deep interest in the commercial world for several weeks past, is now in this city. At the latest London date, the property abstracted by him, for which the firm of Remington, Stephenson & Co. is responsible, was stated at £70,000. It appears that on leaving London, he proceeded, in company with Lloyd, one of the clerks of the firm, to the Welsh coast, where he went on board an American vessel for Savannah, at which port he arrived about the last of February. On the 4th instant, according to his own statement, he left Savannah in company with Lloyd, intending to go forty or fifty miles into the country. But having been detained two or three days by accident on the road, he was taken out of bed in the night, about eighteen miles from Savannah, by four men armed with pistols and swords, without process, who forced him into a carriage, and used great expedition to reach Savannah before day-light, which they effected, though the carriage broke down several times on the road. At Savannah he was put on board a steamer, and proceeded to the pilot boat which was waiting to receive him, and which immediately they intended to take him to the following day, discovering he was armed. The men from him and pistol, and the pilot boat arrived here on Monday. Mr. Stephenson was immediately given to the British Consul, Mr. Buchanan, who went on board with High Constable Hays, and took Mr. Stephenson into custody. Early the next morning, he was

of Habas Corpus were served upon the British Consul, the High Constable, and the Sheriff; and at one o'clock Stephenson was brought before the Recorder. After some warm words between the British Consul, and others concerned in the arrest, and the gentleman who acted as counsel for Mr. S. he was discharged, the arrest having been illegal; but was immediately taken again into custody at the suit of Mr. Parkins, of London, for debt, and conveyed to the Debtor's Prison. "A scene of greater excitement and confusion," says the Journal of Commerce, "has seldom been witnessed in a court of justice. The strong sympathy which was manifested in favor of the prisoner, seemed to arise from the impression that he had been arrested and brought to this city without regard to the forms of law,—that he had been severely dealt with, and that an attempt had been made, or would be made to deliver him up to his accusers without first proving his guilt, by conveying him on board a ship in the harbor, and transporting him to England." Mr. Parkins, ex-Sheriff of London, at whose suit Stephenson is now in prison, has made affidavit that Mr. Buchanan, the British Consul, had informed him, that "he had instructions from the British Government, and intended to take Stephenson and forcibly send him back to England," and that Jonathan Goodhue, to whose house, Stephenson was conveyed from the pilot boat, informed him that the British Consul had taken him away, and "intended to send him back to England," that he "had authority to do so, and had a warrant for that purpose obtained from one of the magistrates of this city."

The above are the facts, as now before the public. If the statements of Mr. S. are correct, he has been the subject of a high-handed outrage, that ought not to go unpunished. However guilty he may be, he is not an out law. An attempt was made on Tuesday night, to arrest those who brought him from Savannah, but they eluded the vigilance of the officer, and having got on board and put to sea on their return, could not be overtaken by the Custom House boat. The rewards offered for Stephenson's arrest amounted to about \$6,000.

Stephenson is about 55 years of age. He appears worn out with anxiety and fatigue, and extremely dejected and miserable. Such has been his distressing anxiety, that for nine weeks his linen had not been changed. During the conversations which were had with him on the night after his arrival, he wept very freely, and spoke with much apparent emotion of his children, but made no disclosures with regard to the immense amount of money, which through his means, is so mysteriously deficient.

P. S. The kidnappers, it is said, have obtained no part of their expected reward.—They were overtaken by the Custom House boat, but having taken refuge within the jurisdiction of New-Jersey, the process of the Sheriff was inoperative. The American, after mentioning the affidavit of Mr. Parkins, says, that it is a matter "of perfect certainty," that neither Mr. Buchanan nor Mr. Goodhue, had any agency of any sort, in procuring the arrest in Georgia of Stephenson, or bringing him here.

Slave Trade.—Notwithstanding all the efforts hitherto made by the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of this accursed traffic—notwithstanding solemn treaties, and statutes imposing the highest penalties known to the law—the trade exists—nay, flourishes, with almost as much vigor as ever. In a late Report of the (London) African Institution, a detailed list is given of the names of two hundred and eighteen vessels, believed to have been engaged in the slave trade, in the year 1827; and the number of victims in that year, was ascertained to be not less than 120,000; of whom 20,000 perished on the middle passage, and soon after their arrival at the ports of their destination. More than 20,000 in that single year, reached the port Rio Janeiro. "We need not attempt a description of this inhuman traffic. The barbarous cruelties which attend every step of its progress, from its commencement, in treacherous wiles to entrap its victims, to its consummation, by consigning them to endless and hopeless slavery, have been too often and too faithfully delineated to need repetition here. And this trade, which has been confirmed by the practice of centuries, and is supported by its ministering to so many powerful passions of our nature, is not to be put down by force, so long as a place is to be found for a supply or reception of slaves." Treaties and laws are alike in vain. "Rapacity and avarice will still find means to elude the vigilance, or baffle the efforts of benevolence; and the friends of humanity must mourn over the inefficacy of their exertions."—N. Y. Com.

#### A DILEMMA.

The Anti-masons recommend the Legislature to pass a law, "preventing a Mason officiating as jury-man in any case where either party belongs to the fraternity; while the other is not a member." And the Masons, it is said, claiming as they have a right to do, equal protection, desire that in that event the Legislature shall pass another law preventing an Anti-mason officiating as a jury-man, in any case where either party belongs to the fraternity of Anti-masons, while the other is not a member." As the case now stands it is obvious that the rights of Masons are quite as much in need of Legislative protection as those of Anti-masons.—Utica Observer.

A Female Husband.—The London papers contain an account of a curious discovery made on examining the body of a labourer, named James Allen, who was killed whilst working as a shipwright at Dockhead. The body turned out to be that of a female, and yet, strange to say, Allen has been married 21 years, and his wife deposed that she suspected, but did not positively know, that her husband was a woman! Allen was a strong, active, and ingenious workman, (or workwoman) of an affectionate disposition, but warm temper; and her fellow-workmen never suspected her sex.

Curiosity.—There is a cow exhibited at Salem, which (an advertisement in the Salem paper says) has three hips, two tails, (one of them a horse tail,) five legs and six feet. The animal is part cow, part ox, and part horse. It was raised in the town of Cicero, N. Y.

From a correspondent of the New-York Spectator, dated Washington, March 15.

The work of reform goes on merrily. The city papers have given you an account of the reformations in the Land, Judiciary, and Revenue offices. That of the Post Office is not to commence till after the arrival of Mr. Barry; and the State Department awaits its reform from Mr. Van Buren. There will soon be a general re-arrangement of the country, as there was when Mr. Jefferson "reformed" the government. The diplomatic corps will undergo a thorough change. Messrs. Brown and Poinsett have asked leave to return, and the others will be recalled. Mr. Floyd of Va. will go to Spain; Mr. Livingston to Mr. Baldwin of Pa. to France; Mr. Tazewell to London; Mr. Benton to Mexico; Mr. Woodbury to St. Petersburg; but there is another already made, which is disgraceful to the country. The gentlemen above named will be appointed during the recess of the Senate—the vacancies to be created by recall. Nearly all the Chiefs de Bureau will be turned out. Mr. Watkins is to give place to Mr. Ames Kendall, and Mr. Cuts, is to be turned out. The editorial corps are reformed, with a vengeance. If Hill is to be a Minister, it is not yet known what course will be pursued in regard to the subordinate clerks. It is certain that all those who have taken any part in the contest, in favor of the late administration, will be turned out; and it is probable that all those who have not been the declared friends of Gen. Jackson, will also be turned out. It has been proposed to dismiss all the clerks, by a general order, and then to re-appoint such of them as can make good their claims upon the favor of the party. The various offices in the District of Columbia are all to be reformed under the immediate superintendence of the Jackson Central Committee. These various reformations, will, of course, be productive of much private suffering. Re-arrangement, in characters too legible to be overlooked, and the duty is likely to be discharged with unfeeling promptness and faithfulness. The case of the 2d Comptroller is considered as very hard. He inherited an ample fortune, which he spent in a liberal and gentlemanlike manner. He was, for many years, a prominent member of Congress, where he was a favorite with the old republican party. He is charged with the duties of his present office, for sixteen years. This man, in advanced age, with a very numerous family solely dependent upon him, is to be thrown on the world, penniless and without resource, to make room for the editor of an obscure keel press. Mr. J. A. Hamilton, who is at present charged with the duties of the office, is a man of great talents, and is a clerk of that department, vice Mr. Brent, to be turned out. Mr. Hamilton, it seems, does not intend to remain long in Washington; and were he disposed to take the office, he would not do it, he says, to the injury of Mr. Brent, who owed his appointment, in 1793, to his father, Alexander Hamilton. Mr. Van Buren will, perhaps, find another aid-de-camp who is less scrupulous.

I shall give you an account of the reforms, which may take place here, as they occur.

President Jackson is still at Gadabys, where he holds cabinet councils and gives cabinet dinners. The Ex-President lives in dignified retirement at Meridian Hill. He receives his many friends who visit him there with unusual elegance, but unostentatious hospitality. There has been no sort of communication between him and Gen. Jackson, and cannot be, as the General did not call upon him.

"If he will accept it!" Mr. Connelley, as Bailie Nicol Jarvie has it.

Hurra for General Jackson! Hurra!

Up they go, "sky high, sir, sky high." Secretaries—Attorney General—Ministers Plenipotentiaries—Collectors, Surveyors, Tide Waiters, &c. Let every man who has no office, thank his stars. The National Intelligencer comes on larger paper now; but they must double it, or print an extra, if they keep up with the removals and appointments. Those who stand erect are shot down like the six militia men; and those who have been oiling for a Somerset, fare like the Indians who hid and surrendered the day after the battle.—The Campbells are coming! Hurra for Gen. Jackson!—Courier.

Insurrection in Louisiana.—The account of the insurrection in Louisiana, upon the authority of Captain Reilly, as taken from the Norfolk Beacon of the 2d inst. was generally correct, although the number engaged in the revolt, was not so great as Capt. R. represented. It was, however, of such magnitude as to create a general alarm in the citizens immediately within the vicinity of the place where the conspirators assembled, (about 40 miles from New-Orleans, up the Coast.)—Two of the ringleaders have been hung.

James Foy has been committed for trial in New-York, charged with having attempted to take the life of Samuel Beny, by sending him. They were both laborers in the Brewery of Mr. Milbank, Oliver-street; and while working behind the mash tub then filled with water, in which the malt was undergoing an infusion, a dispute arose between them, which ended in Foy's throwing Beny headlong into the tub, where he held him by main force, although two other laborers attempted to release him. He must have remained in the scalding water with his head downwards, immersed to the breast for several seconds.—Mr. Hopson went to the house of the sufferer, and found him able to give a statement of the affair, although in the most shocking condition. He declared that the mash was at the temperature of 170 of Fahrenheit's thermometer. His life is despaired of.

CLAY a candidate for Congress.—We observe, by our exchange papers, that James Clark declines standing a poll for re-election to Congress, from the district in Kentucky which formerly sent Henry Clay, and Mr. Clay is spoken of as a candidate to succeed him.—Republican Ledger.

The Richmond Enquirer of Tuesday last says:—"We are authorized to state, that in consequence of ill health, Mr. Randolph declines being a candidate at the ensuing congressional election."

A Pumping Cow.—An instance of sagacity of a young cow was lately observed in an enclosure near Glasgow, which has puzzled the learned naturalists of that University. The animal being in want of water, went to the pumpwell, and taking the handle between her horns, worked the pump and helped herself to drink!! The learned pigs, the dancing dogs, the calculating ponies, must certainly yield the palm to the Glasgow pumping cow!

Typographical Errors.—The errors made by compositors are sometimes very entertaining. For instance, the New Times once contained an account of a fashionable party, at which one of the most distinguished persons was "the Duke of Park." Another paper lately furnished its readers with a long report of proceedings in the "Court of Common Pleas;" and the Morning Chronicle contains an account of an "atrocious robbery."

#### STATE NOMINATIONS.

For Governor—GIDEON TOMLINSON.  
Lieut. Governor—JOHN S. PETERS.  
Treasurer—ISAAC SPENCER.  
Secretary of State—THOMAS DAY.

#### MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

LITCHFIELD COUNTY.  
JABEZ W. HUNTINGTON.  
NEW-HAVEN.  
RALPH I. INGERSOLL.  
HARTFORD.  
WILLIAM W. ELLSWORTH.  
MIDDLESEX.  
WILLIAM L. STORRS.  
NEW-LONDON.  
NOYES BARBER.  
WINDHAM.

#### STATE SENATORS.

HOMER BOARDMAN, Litchfield County.  
NATHAN JOHNSON, Hartford County.  
MARTIN WELLES, Hartford County.  
JOHN D. REYNOLDS, New-Haven Co.  
WILLIAM TODD, New-Haven Co.  
JOHN C. WILSON, Fairfield Co.  
DANIEL TOMLINSON, or Samuel Raymond, Fairfield Co.  
ROGER HUNTINGTON, New-London Co.  
JOHN NICHOLS, Windham Co.  
THOMAS HUBBARD, Windham Co.  
JOHN ALSOP, Middlesex Co.  
JOHN FITCH, Tolland Co.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Fairfield County.

"Judge Wilson is a very valuable man—of a strong and highly cultivated mind—of expansive and liberal views, and ardently devoted to the American System, and to every interest which has a tendency to promote the honor of the state or nation, or advance the welfare of society. He is in fact the very man to be supported by those who labor for an improved representation in the State Senate. He is not a party man, and will not permit himself to be so considered, or supported."

#### FOR THE LITCHFIELD ENQUIRER.

##### KING CAUCUS IS COMING.

It was hoped that this tyrant who has so long ruled with a rod of iron, had been thoroughly and effectually put down. But such is not the case. He has recently mounted the throne in one of the towns in this County, and has called his true and loyal subjects around him. The meeting was opened with due solemnities, and between forty and fifty "good men and true" attended; upon balloting for candidates, a Jackson man and an Adams man were duly elected; and this too in a town where five sixths of the Electors were supporters of the late administration. The Electors of that town will see to it, (and those of them who read this article will know to what town allusion is had)—I say they will see to it, that no supporter of Jackson is to be palmed upon them in this way. They are not yet so much possessed of "Southern views and Southern feelings," as to be caught in the trap which the Jackson party has laid for them. Let them beware of "dough faces."

#### To the Electors of Litchfield County.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—The moment is at hand when we are to be called upon to exercise the elective franchise, to select not only our State officers for the year ensuing, but a delegation to represent the wishes and interests of Connecticut upon the floor of Congress. Shall not the character of our state for intelligence be retrieved? and shall not men be appointed who are capable of assuming a high standing in our national councils? It is hoped that every part of the county will feel the necessity of making vigorous exertions to accomplish an object of such paramount importance. A candidate is before the public from this county who is deservedly the favorite of our citizens, whose qualifications are undoubted, and who will not disappoint the expectations of those who have witnessed his forensic efforts, and are acquainted with his talents for public debate. But it should be distinctly understood that apathy and inattention may be fatal to our hopes. Efforts are making with activity and perseverance, adverse to the known sentiments of the people of this county; but they will prove unavailing if we do our duty. Cheering intelligence is received from every part of the State, but such as to make it proper to indulge a presumptuous confidence. The great body of the people are aroused to the necessity of a reform in our Congressional Delegation. They have unfurled a banner, upon one side of which is written, INTEGRITY, FIRMNESS, LEARNING, PATRIOTISM, AND ABILITY; and upon the other is inscribed THE IMPROVED CONGRESSIONAL TICKET! EVERY MAN TO THE POLLS! TO THE POLLS!! AND KING CAUCUS will be prostrated in the dust!!

#### AN ELECTOR.

Mr. Editor.—The following just and forcible observations upon the subject of Caucus election, are believed to be not inapposite to the existing state of things in Connecticut. Coming as they do from the intelligent and liberal minded editor of the National Intelligencer, who has ever been distinguished for his entire devotion to the genuine principles of republicanism, we think that they should produce a deep impression on the minds of all rational men, who cannot fail to be opposed to this most odious species of despotism, whether intended to controul the affairs of a state or of a nation at large. The observations of Mr. Giles are especially commended to the notice of Mr. Barber of the Register, who, after having manifested many symptoms of hostility to his Majesty King Caucus for two years past, has at length returned to his allegiance with great apparent trepidation, and is now busily engaged in clanking his chains to prove that he has become a true and faithful subject of the despot. The result however of the approaching election will prove that the PEOPLE are resolved to WEAR MANACLES NO LONGER. NO SLAVE.

"Many of the things that Congress 'ought to have done' they certainly have 'left undone.'"

The cause to which this indifference to the proper business of legislation, and this cruel apathy to the claims of suffering individuals, who have begged in vain for justice at the door of Congress, is attributable, is the complete success of the scheme for introducing into the General Government the Caucus principle, which, binding men of different opinions into a compact party mass, subjects to its influence every description of business in any public body. In such cases, a motive different from that of public duty is at work. We shall not stop now to apostrophize this malignant Genius, the bane of freedom, and the blight of Representative Government, which, when triumphant, fastens upon its subjects the yoke of despotism, in a shape more disgusting even than that which is maintained by physical power. Armed despotism inspires bodily fear, and imposes implicit obedience as the price of personal safety. But when tyranny can be more fearful than that of the invisible, irresponsible sovereign, King Caucus? What submission is more pitiable than that to which the man is brought who is driven, in the language of his motto, by "the fear of punishment," into measures which his conscience he condemns, and in his soul almost hates himself for yielding to? Is not the slavery of the

mind subject under the influence of the one species of despotism, as that of the body under the influence of the other?

Yet, the whole of the last session of Congress was mainly devoted, in both houses, to manoeuvring and scheming, with an eye to projects not connected with the business of legislation, and concealed from all but the High Priests of the Party, some of which have been already developed, and others of which, "like coming events, cast their shadows before." In vain has the public interest demanded from Congress, at its late session, the exercise of the powers of legislation, not merely in the form of neglected bills, but in other matters of at least equal importance, which did not obtain even the favor of being put into the shape of bills. These matters it is needless here to enumerate. Many will occur to every reader who will take the trouble to think upon the subject but for a moment. The imploring looks of the petitioners who formed the daily levee in the lobby and the audience in the gallery of each house—their melancholy countenances, as you met them in the streets, haggard from sickness of heart and hope deferred, would, one would have thought, in pure humanity, have moved the compassion of those who were deaf to the urgent demands of public duty. But no: as we have had occasion to say, in substance, heretofore, Party has no conscience—it has no heart—no reason—no guide, but the instinct which leads it to its own aggrandizement. We do not say this of all who are enrolled under the banners of party. It would be unjust to do so. We know that the name of every party blindly follow its leaders; and many of those who compose it delude themselves with the belief, that, in giving up their own convictions and their own feelings, whilst they are the very Slaves of the Lamp, that they are making a most meritorious sacrifice for some great good, which, if you were to task them to particulars, they would be able to describe only as The Party! The Party! As was the cry of old, so is it at this day, modified in terms, but in substance unchanged, "Great is Diana of the Ephesians!"

From the New-England Weekly Review.

#### REPUBLICANISM.

The editors of three or four papers in the Southern part of the state have denounced us as traitors to our party, because we will not support the Caucus nomination for Representatives to Congress. They have attempted to fix the stamp of Federalism upon us, because we claim the proud privilege of thinking and acting for ourselves, and refuse to aid in the perpetuation of a system of intolerance, more odious in its features than that of the Monkish Priesthood in the darkest ages of Roman superstition.

To such Editors we have only to say, that we are not, never have been, and never shall be the slaves of a party. We shall always be willing to support the great principles upon which the foundations of our government are based—we shall always rejoice to see the pure spirit of genuine Democracy pervading the whole political body, and influencing the movements of every member of it—we shall ever be prompt to resist the aggressions of any body of men, whose aim is the subversion of our Republican institutions—but we disdain to be made the tools of a party, especially of a party whose actions put the brand of falsehood upon their professions. Our opinions are our own property—and we will ever exercise them as our own judgment shall dictate. Truth is our aim in politics as in all things else—and the good of the community our object.

The papers which have inveighed against us, are called Republican—their Editors profess to be Republicans—their partizans, to be the great pillars of the Republican Party.—Are their professions in accordance with their actions? Are they really and truly Republicans? Try them—prove them by the fundamental articles of their own creed. Try them by the genuine spirit of Republicanism. Republicanism means something or nothing. If it means, that every man in the community must think as his neighbor thinks—if it means, that every one, professing its principles, must approve the acts, right or wrong, of all those who make similar professions—if it means, that one hundred men, assembled for electing purposes, with no other authority than that of custom, must dictate to sixty thousand, each of whom has as good a right to dictate as any individual of the one hundred—if it means, that all must submit to this dictation on pain of being anathematized as apostates—if such is the meaning of Republicanism, it is but the unalloyed essence, the pure, concentrated spirit of Despotism. Yet, this Republicanism we are called on to support, or stand up before a gang of political savages, and suffer ourselves to be hewn limb from limb by the iron battle-axe of persecution. These omniscient expounders of the laws of Democracy—these political Editors, who appear to know about as much of the laws and principles of a Republican Government, and of Republicanism itself, as a mulling infant does of the laws and principles which regulate the Universe, and would fain have us believe, that no man is to act for himself, or think for himself—that the people have no right to vote for any man, who is not recommended to them by a Caucus. For such Republicanism we have no veneration—we would rather be the slave of a slave, than the base instrument of a party that professes it.

We are called Federalists, because we will not yield ourselves up to the domination of the Caucus, that has nominated Alexander Stewart, Jr., Elisha Phelps, &c. as Representatives of our State in the national Congress—because we do not believe that the election of such men would be honorable to us as Republicans, or as the citizens of a State professing Republicanism—because we do not believe, that, in supporting such candidates, we should comply with the requisitions of the freeman's oath, to vote for those men, and those alone, who, in our opinion, are best fitted to promote the prosperity of the State. Of what use is such an oath, if we are forever to receive the dictation of a Caucus—a Caucus, too, that can recommend such men as those whose names we have cited? The fashionable doctrine is, that whatever may be our own sentiments respecting men or measures, if a Caucus of one hundred men recommend the veriest addle-pate in community, we are bound to support him. This is not only taking away the freedom of action—it is doing more—it is calling on men to violate their oaths for the paltry purpose of giving support to a party.

#### PROSCRIPTION.

The New-Haven Register attempts to show that what we have said about the oppression of the Federal party, is not warranted by facts. We appeal to the public. Look around—survey Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Maine, and Rhode-Island—there is not a State in New-England, where the reputation of being a Federalist is so fatal to a man's hopes of preferment, as in Connecticut. Our State is as much distinguished now by political intolerance, as she was by her blue laws, at the commencement of the last century.

The Register remarks, that "one fourth of